

REMARKABLE SCENE.

Senator Ben. Tillman's Retort to Senator Redfield Proctor.

ON THE FLOOR OF THE SEN. TE.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican Stresses the Incident to the Disadvantage of the New Englander.

A remarkable episode is embedded in the Congressional Record of January 29. Let us observe the scene it presents. The senator from Vermont, Mr. Proctor, had the floor. He is a fair representative of New England. Debating with him was the senator from South Carolina, Mr. Tillman, who happens to be more associated in the public mind with the defense of lynch law than any other senator. Senator Tillman has often justified violent acts toward the negro race. These facts tend to make the encounter between New England and South Carolina on the floor of the senate impressive, for the subject under discussion was peculiarly an issue of lawlessness and even savagery.

The senator from New England had read to the senate the statement by Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, late captain of Co. K, 26th volunteer infantry, confessing and justifying his act in torturing to death the insurgent Filipino priest known as Father Augustin. The statement was read in full, and the remarks that followed were made with full knowledge of Capt. Brownell's declarations. Brownell gave a detailed description of the torture which is absolutely forbidden by the articles of war under which the United States army is governed during hostilities, and which the world regards as a crime against civilization. Some extracts may serve to show the character of Capt. Brownell's operations:

Knowing that there was on deposit in the city of Iloilo a large sum of money awaiting his order at the mercantile house of Hosking & Co., the banking houses of Lee Hong-kong and Shanghai banking corporation, and the Banco Espanol, I insisted that he would be obliged to deliver orders for the money to me.

The time given him having expired without result, he was brought into my presence and that of other officers and enlisted men and told that he would be blindfolded and the water cure administered until he acceded to my request.

The water cure was administered for a short time.

He insisted that it belonged to the pope at Rome. . . . The cure was continued.

Under this physical torture, which was applied ten times, the priest finally signed the orders for the payment of the money which was in the various banks. But Capt. Brownell was not satisfied. He then demanded that the priest disclose the hiding place of one Quintin Salas. Now came the final tragedy, under any possible interpretation of military law was murder:

He (the priest) was in a dejected mood, despondent, thoroughly discouraged. He told me that he had better be dead, and wished he might die. . . . I give him until a certain hour to consider whether he would disclose this hiding place or not. At the expiration of this time he declined to disclose Salas' whereabouts.

I finally ordered that the cure be again administered to him and stepped into an adjoining room.

In a very short time . . . I was warned by a disturbance in the room where the prisoner was that something was wrong and upon entering the room the man was dead.

Never, of course, was there a clearer case for a physician in determining the cause of a death. Father Augustin died under torture. Yet, according to Capt. Brownell's statement, the post surgeon immediately came in, looked at the corpse, and decided that the priest had died from "fatty degeneration of the heart, and from complete collapse and mental anguish over the exposure of his criminal life." That was the surgeon's little joke, but it was of the sort of humor that may best be described as mockery.

Now, the United States senate, having heard all these facts as related by Brownell, was then a listener to this remarkably perverted or remarkably impudent expression of the captain's views on his own case:

The water cure was administered by my order several times to different natives. . . . I do not and never have believed it cruel or barbarous in any manner, and whenever it became necessary, in my judgment, to administer it, the men chosen for that duty were chosen with a view to having only intelligent, careful, humane men perform the operation.

Senator Redfield Proctor when the reading had ended, stood on his feet and said: "I propose to make a defense of Capt. Brownell. In his position he was fully justified in taking any steps he saw proper for the safety of the country. Father Augustin might have been tried by a drumhead court-martial and shot or hung." And that was New England speaking in defense of inhuman torture, which resulted in murder, as a means of warfare. Up arose—whom? The senator from South Carolina, and he aimed at the New Englander a thrust that should have cut to his soul:

"If the senator will permit me, I have only to say that for the honor of

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A BIG FEE.

A Young Kentucky Lawyer Who Struck It Rich.

A young Kentucky lawyer, Captain C. C. Calhoun of Lexington, has recently grown rich from a single fee. Captain Calhoun, as the special attorney for the state of Kentucky, recently delivered to the state authorities a certified check on the United States treasury for \$1,323,999.85. The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle says: "He got the money due to the state for equipping union soldiers during the civil war. A year ago Captain Calhoun, a poor, but bright young lawyer, appeared before Governor Beekham and said that much money was due the state from the government. The governor said: 'All right, Calhoun, I'll appoint you to represent the state and if you collect you may get a fee of 10 per cent. Young Calhoun was without funds, but he set to work at his task and spent many months in Washington looking through dusty records of the civil war claims. After weeks of tedious work he secured facts and guides which proved that the government did owe the commonwealth of Kentucky the amount named. He then set to work to have the claim allowed. The proof was so positive that he succeeded in having the claim included in the general deficiency bill, which was passed by congress and signed by the president last week, and Captain Calhoun's fee, which will be paid to him, amounts to \$132,400. Captain Calhoun has just married and will purchase a big blue grass farm near Lexington. He will continue to practice law, however."

TO THE DISPENSARY REGARDING SEIZURES OF CONTRABAND LIQUOR.

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He was asked for a statement on the issues of the day, especially the appointment of the negro collector of the port and other matters on which he would be expected to talk, but he turned the newspaper men down completely, saying that he would have to be excused from being interviewed. He explained that he had come to Charleston in response to the invitation of the college, and the attention which was being shown him was all very much appreciated, but he preferred not to make any public statements at this time. Senator Tillman was the guest of Mayor Smyth at a private dinner Wednesday evening at the Charleston hotel. Only a few specially invited friends and the members of city council were present.

Senator Tillman was taken in a special trolley Thursday to the Charleston yards, being accompanied by the park commissioners and a number of the aldermen and the mayor. He manifested much interest in the work. He expressed the opinion, however, that he did not think that the contractors were making the proper progress but he added that they probably knew their business better than himself. The senator refused all other invitations for entertainments Thursday explaining that he needed rest to have him in fit condition to speak.

On Thursday night the annual commencement exercises of the Medical College of South Carolina were held, when the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon twenty men and two women, doctor of pharmacy on one candidate and diplomas of graduation in pharmacy on twenty-two young men. The exercises were of more than the usual interesting character on account of Senator Tillman delivering the annual address.

The Academy of Music seats 1,600 people, but the building was inadequate to accommodate the crowd and many people were turned away from the doors. The graduating classes were not only very large this year, but were also noted for their excellent scholarship. The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Scherer of St. Andrew's Lutheran church. The annual report of the dean, Dr. F. L. Parker, was then read, after which Maj. Theodore G. Barker of the board of trustees, conferred the degrees, presenting the certificates to the following graduates:

Graduates in medicine: Drs. G. P. Ackerman, Cottageville; J. W. Burr, Charleston; E. P. Carter, Ehrhardt; H. M. Carter, Smoaks; F. C. Clark, Columbia City, Ind.; J. P. DuPre, Mt. Pleasant; F. M. Duram, Blackstock; W. E. Ehrlich, Georgetown; T. F. Hogg, Thomas F. Johnson, Charleston; J. C. Lawson, Darlington; M. R. McMillan, Charleston; O. Maundlin, Pickens; F. J. McKinley, Mount Pleasant; J. G. McMaster, Winnsboro; A. K. Prentiss, Charleston; D. L. Smith, Anderson; T. C. Stone, Greenville; J. F. Townsend, Jr., Edisto Island; A. M. Wyle, Chester.

Graduates in pharmacy: Ralph H. Baser, Anthony P. Beckman, Francis H. Bold, David J. Burns and E. J. Conner, Charleston; Alex. Clyde Eilerbe, Conway; J. Leonard Hogan, Ridgeway; Benjamin Franklin McLeod, City; Crocker, H. McMurray, Lancaister; George D. Merritt and M. B. Mosen, Charleston; Hughes A. Moore, St. Georges; Manning L. Nelson and O. L. Owens, Charleston; Dan L. Shielder, St. Georges; Andrew M. Smith and Ernest E. Smith, Charleston; J. Henry Stonecypher, Westminster; J. G. Wannamaker, Jr., Orangeburg; H. L. Wecker, Charleston, and R. Sumter Williams, Sumter.

Doctor of pharmacy: J. Herbert Burnam, Charleston.

The college cup was then presented to Dr. W. J. Smith by Prof. Forrest and the medal for pharmacy to Mr. C. M. McMurray by Prof. Allard Memminger. The medal for practical work in pharmacy was presented to Mr. R. H. Baser. The valedictories were particularly pleasing efforts, being delivered by Messrs. McKinley and Lucas of the medicine and pharmacy classes, respectively.

Senator Tillman then delivered the annual address, speaking on the medical profession. His address was an especially fine one and he was given interested and close attention throughout. He was well received and was generously applauded.

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SHOT THE TEACHER.

A Striking Object Lesson on Carrying Concealed Weapons.

A few weeks ago a teacher in a school in Spartanburg County shot and killed one of his pupils, and on last Thursday a pupil in a school at Lawdesville in Anderson County shot and dangerously wounded the principal of the school. A dispatch from Anderson to The States gives the particulars of the unfortunate affair. The teacher, Mr. J. F. Harper, who is the principal of the school at Lawdesville, was shot twice by a pupil named James Latimer. It seems that the teacher had notice that some of the large boys were going to absent themselves from school Wednesday on account of it being All Fool's day and warned them not to do so.

The boys stayed away from school as they had threatened and Thursday afternoon the teacher kept them in after school to punish them. He began on James Latimer, a boy of 17 years, and Latimer produced a rod of iron from his clothing and began to resist. This was taken away from him, when he pulled a Smith & Wesson pistol and opened fire on the teacher.

The first shot hit a button on Mr. Harper's coat and the bullet and button both penetrated the flesh. Then a second shot was fired which struck a rib inflicting a flesh wound. It was thought that Harper was mortally hurt but the physicians say that his wounds are not serious. Latimer fled. Young Latimer is a son of Mr. J. T. Latimer, a prominent merchant of Lawdesville and nephew of Senator Latimer. Four or five boys of about the same age were implicated in the affair.

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CLAIMS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Over Half of the Confiscated Property is Taken by the Representatives of the Federal Government.

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But under a recent ruling of the government's gauger at the dispensary, Mr. A. S. Trumbo, is ordered to inspect every package shipped in by the constables and to seize all such as have not the names of well known reputable dealers as the parties from whom the stuff had been obtained. Mr. Crum thinks this has been a very arbitrary position for the federal authorities to take—for it throws the burden of proof on the State, when the State is not interested in forstoring violators of the revenue laws, but is endeavoring to break up the operations of law breakers.

During the month of January the federal government, through its agents, relieved the State dispensary of \$500 worth of contraband, for the State could not, under the ruling of the department, prove its own right to the packages. In February the value of stuff turned over to the revenue officers was even more than in the month preceding. If this is kept up it will become a great hardship on the dispensary system, for not only does the dispensary lose the packages, but is not reimbursed for the express charges paid on the seized liquors from the point of seizure to the State dispensary; and furthermore the State is but hiring constabulary to work for the government.

The constabulary has for the past few years paid its expenses out of the value of the contraband turned into the big vats at the State dispensary, but the proportion of stuff taken by the federal officers is 50 per cent. of the whole amount seized. The attorney general's office is urging Crum's claim for the return of the liquors taken from the State by the revenue officials. The dispensary commissioner does not censure Maj. Jenkins, but says the latter is doing right to enforce the orders of the treasury department.

ATE ANY OLD THING.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., six pounds of nails, screws, lead, iron, cartridge shells and other foreign substances were taken from the stomach of Fred Cerraw, a Michigan asylum patient, at post mortem examination. For years Cerraw had walked about swallowing metal, lumps of coal, small stones and brick dust with great avidity. The stomach contained the following articles: One twenty penny spike, 4 inches long; 22 ten penny nails; 79 eight penny nails; 23 shingle nails, 180 bent nails of various assorted sizes, 29 pieces of wire, 1 iron washer, 14 inches in diameter; 4 suspender clasps; 17 assorted buttons; 126 small stones; 12 pieces of tin, 8 screws, upper halves of 3 twenty penny spikes, three .32 caliber cartridges and 28 pins. Many of the larger nails were partially destroyed by the acids of the stomach. One large 4 inch nail, which pierced the stomach, is believed to have caused an abscess on his liver, which resulted in death.

A GREAT CHANGE.

In speaking of Senator Tillman's visit to Charleston The Post of that city says: "A year ago we were looking for Roosevelt and making ready to do him honor, and all the time muttering curses upon Tillman for his unmanliness which threatened to cheat us of our high guest. Now we are openly and loudly damning Roosevelt and are cooking the dinners for Tillman. So wags the world."

SIX MEN KILLED.

A terrific explosion of gas occurred late Tuesday at the coal mine of L. P. Marshall at Sandova Co. Ill., resulting in the death of six men and the terrible injury of five others. The dead are Frank Deroe, Joseph Trioscho, John Giacino, Jo. Bianco, Lafayette Amy, William Newhouse. One of the wounded, Henry Wheeler, is not expected to recover.

TOO TRUE.

The Columbia State says: "The president, the president's wife, the president's daughter, the president's son—all of them must be followed by the newspaper men and their every act reported to an anxious country. What a delightful inconsistent democracy of royalty-lovers we Americans are!"